

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

MR. GIDDINGS TO MR. BENTON.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON. — Sir—In the reports of your lecture on "Saving the Union," recently delivered in New England and New York, you are represented as saying: "The Constitution of the United States sets out with the declaration that 'slaves are property.'" That view of our Constitution is certainly important. If correct, it should be understood and admitted by Northern men; if incorrect, it should be promptly met and exposed.

The doctrine that man, bearing the image of his God, immortal in his hopes and aspirations, can be transformed into property, claimed from the hand of the brute creation, is repugnant to the judgment of mankind, opposed to the teachings of nature and of revelation; in direct contradiction to the intentions and understanding of those who founded our government; in conflict with the convictions and objects of those who framed our Constitution, and is contradicted in the most emphatic manner by the spirit and letter of that instrument.

The objects for which it was adopted pervade every section, article, and paragraph. It was adopted "to establish justice," not to establish injustice and crime. The framers declare it was adopted "to secure the blessings of liberty," not to uphold the curse of Slavery, or to maintain the barbarous doctrine that man may be converted into property. But the people had contended, they had toiled, fought, and bled to establish the heaven-born truth, that all men have equal rights to life, liberty and labor; and although the Constitution maintained that doctrine in its purpose and spirit, the people felt that a more explicit declaration of this great principle ought to be boldly and explicitly proclaimed in the Constitution; and some of the States proposed an amendment, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law"; that is, without trial and conviction for crime."

Virginia felt that this amendment would be fatal to all future right to property in man unless it were within State jurisdiction. Her Convention, therefore, proposed to limit the amendment to free men, making it read that "no free man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The issue was thus fairly made; it was fairly met and fairly decided. The requisite number of States declared in favor of the amendment as it now reads, and it was adopted, and is a part of the Federal Constitution; and every time you and I have taken the oath of office as Members of Congress we have sworn that so far as we had influence and power "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

If you have sworn to regard slaves, or any other portion of our race, as property, do you well to let the country know it. It is the doctrine of Judge Kane, it is the doctrine of Senator Toombs, it is the doctrine of President Pierce, of slaveholders, and of the Democratic party. If true, the slave-dealer may not merely bring his slaves into and through the Free States but he may open a market for his women in State street, Boston, in Wall street, New York, or in Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He may traffic in any Free State.

I need not say that Congress has at all times discarded this proposition when brought up for discussion in that body. I need not refer to the fact that "never yet was this truth dismissed from the human heart; never in any time, in any age—never in any clime where rude man had any social feelings—never was this unextinguishable truth destroyed from the heart of man, placed as it is the core and centre by his Creator, that man was not made the property of man."

The doctrine that slaves are property is opposed to the teachings of *Nature* and of *Revelation*.

In our Slave States men are held and treated as property. The slaves attach to them the inflictions of property. They regard the whole physical and moral being of the slave as subject to the interests of his owner. They seek to prolong the lives of their slaves so far as will be profitable to the master, and no longer. They drive him so hard as to produce death at that period which the owners believe most conducive to their interests. It is a well ascertained fact that 25,000 murders are thus committed on Southern plantations annually, under the excuse that slaves are property. I need not say that such barbarity is revolting to all the feelings of our nature.

Sir, I feel deeply pained when I reflect that a man of your political intelligence charges our Federal Constitution with such heathenish barbarity.

Nature teaches us that the design and object of human existence is to elevate and unfold the intellect, the spirit, the soul of man; that the habitation of the soul to be nourished and made healthy in order to render it an agreeable dwelling for the spirit. Constitutions and laws may direct your body and limb to obey another. Slaveholders and pirates command them to do their bidding, but they cannot control them until they enslave your mind, degrade it, shut up the windows of the soul, ensnare it in moral darkness, and prevent its expansion, its elevation, its enjoyment. We shudder at the contemplation of such violation of Nature's laws.

Nor is the doctrine less repugnant to revelation. The Scripture informs us that the Creator gave to man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth. These are property. The Creator himself drew a very marked distinction between persons and property, and no human laws or human constitutions can obliterate the line of demarcation which He has drawn. Neither pirates nor slaveholders, nor piratical Legislatures, can transform the image of God into that of the brute. True, they may call men brutes, or declare them property; but they retain the human form, and the soul, though wronged, dwarfed and imprisoned in the dark dungeon of Slavery, yet retains its mortal frame, will bring from its imprisonment and leave the owner naught but an offensive, putrefying carcass, that he may retain and use as property while the man will repair to the law of retributive justice, and make his appeal against those who attempt to convert immortal beings into brutes.

If there be any mandate of Scripture, of Christianity, binding on man, it is that which commands us to "do unto others whatsoever we would have them do unto us;" and he who holds his fellow-man as property, while he is himself unwilling to be converted into a brute, is an infidel.

I am aware that you will answer that preachers, even doctors of divinity, teach us that men may innocently hold and treat their brethren of the same church as property; that men may rightly buy and sell the image of God; may without guilt sell the Savior in the person of his followers. I reply, that such teachers are not only infidels, but hypocrites.

They are far more depraved than were those Algerines who, near the close of the last century, seized and enslaved our American citizens, and held and treated them as property. The civilized world pronounced them heathen, barbarians, pirates unfit for human association. Our nation sent a navy and army to intercede with them, and Kentucky knew her strength. Kentucky must be free, and her people intelligent.—*Newport News*.

SOUTHERN TRADE.—There is no reason whatever why the South should not buy *literally* and pay *promptly* the present year. Cotton, tobacco, rice and hemp, their chief production, are all quick of sale at high prices. What then is in the way? Nothing but a want of punctuality in making payments, and the practical impossibility of enforcing collections at any other time than *spring* of the year, which means January, February, and March. Our merchants are growing wise and well know that a note maturing in July, August, September at the South excepting in a few large cities, is no better than a piece of brown paper. If it is nine cases out of ten to be protested even if the parties are good and most then lie in the pocket-book until spring. It is understood therefore that sales made for six months mean twelve, and it is also understood that many changes may take place before another spring comes round and that in default of waiting twelve months for payment, they may be obliged to wait longer.

The whole credit-system at the South is in a wretched condition. It must be reformed, in order to remove the great obstacle to permanent commercial prosperity. Goods sold at retail in the interior, all over the South, are not expected to be paid for in cash.—The seller must "wait until spring," and then, if fortunate, for the planter often invests all his money in land and negroes, instead of paying his debts, leaving the merchant to wait a more considerable season.—*Independent*.

The doctrine that slaves are property is opposed to the expressed intentions of those who framed our Constitution.

In the Constitutions which framed the Constitution, a provision was made to tax the importers of slaves. Mr. Sherman objected that such a tax would *mix* slaves were property. Mr. Gerry declared that as "Congress would have no power over the institution within the States, he ought to be careful to lend no sanction to it." And Mr. Madison, styled the father of the charter of Liberty, declared it would be wrong to admit in the Constitution that men can hold property in

men; and the language was so changed as to read thus: "A tax of not more than \$10 for each person might be levied," thereby excluding the idea of property. This was done by the unanimous consent of the Convention. Not a member objected to Mr. Madison's views. It is clear that the framers of the Constitution, so far from declaring slaves to be property, expressed an intention directly opposed to such a proposal.

The doctrine that slaves are property is emphatically contradicted by the spirit and letter of that instrument.

The objects for which it was adopted pervade every section, article, and paragraph. It was adopted "to establish justice," not to establish injustice and crime. The framers declare it was adopted "to secure the blessings of liberty," not to uphold the curse of Slavery, or to maintain the barbarous doctrine that man may be converted into property. But the people had contended, they had toiled, fought, and bled to establish the heaven-born truth, that all men have equal rights to life, liberty and labor; and although the Constitution maintained that doctrine in its purpose and spirit, the people felt that a more explicit declaration of this great principle ought to be boldly and explicitly proclaimed in the Constitution; and some of the States proposed an amendment, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law"; that is, without trial and conviction for crime."

Virginia felt that this amendment would be fatal to all future right to property in man unless it were within State jurisdiction. Her Convention, therefore, proposed to limit the amendment to that body, for your readers, I presume, are well posted in relation to that matter. Nor do I mean to speak of "Aurora Leigh," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, which some enthusiasts pronounce a noble poem in vindication of Woman's Rights, for that is within reach of those who wish to read it. But I do wish to call your attention to a work of rare merit which I accidentally met with, and which has been measurably lost to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." The work I refer to is "A Poem on Woman's Rights," and respectfully presented, "To all who advocate the theory of woman's equality with the man, in matters pertaining to government." It was written by a Baptist minister of McLean, Tompkins Co., New York,—the Rev. Alvin Bennet.

When I return to Ohio, I intend bringing a copy with me, so that if deemed advisable, the copyright may be purchased, the work stereotyped for extensive circulation, and used as an antidote to the efforts of those who countenance the Woman's Rights movement. I shall not pretend to describe to you this poem of 148 lines, for the fact is, it is indecipherable, or to use the language with which writers of fictions sometimes cap a climax—"it is more easily conceived than described."

Should you ask me which of the ancient or modern poets the writer most resembles, I should frankly confess my inability to reply to your question. That you and your readers may have an opportunity of judging for yourselves of the style and character of the production, I will copy the conclusion of the Epic—if it be an Epic. The extract I send you, I intend to use myself, for you must know that my wife—and I allow her in these matters to do pretty much as she chooses—is to lecture on Sunday next in McLain on the subject of Woman's Rights, and if I can only get her consent to my reading the lines below before she commences lecturing, I shall have no fears for the result.

Now need I say that Chief Justice Taney agreed with him. Now need I say that the record shows that the other members of the Court failed to meet the question, not daring to insult the nation or the spirit of civilization by declaring the doctrine which you assert.

I, Sir, have, for the time being, to mingle in the great political conflict now going on in our nation. I am disabled and removed from the scene of strife; but I yet linger upon the field, watching the tide of battle, as it moves slowly onward. I can only aid the lovers of liberty with my pen and my prayers. Here the report of your lecture reached me, and stimulated me to give some feeble expression to the emotions I felt on reading the opinions which you advanced. No argument will ever attack Republicans, lovers of liberty, to a Union or a Constitution sustaining the barbarous, the heathenish, the infidel principles which you ascribe to our Federal Constitution. If the Union and the Constitution are preserved, it must be by carrying out the doctrine, the spirit in which they were adopted, and not by engraving upon the Charter of Liberty a doctrine so abhorrent to its letter and spirit.

It is with feelings of pleasure, of gratitude to God and to my countrymen, that I contemplate a great and peaceful and increasing party in our nation, basing its doctrines and its hopes upon the civilization of civilization by declaring the doctrine which you assert.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill for the protection of personal liberty, based upon the principle announced by the Supreme Court of the State, that the Fugitive Slave Act is unconstitutional and void. The bill secures for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves trial by jury, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and proof of the fact of slavery by at least two credible witnesses. Severe penalties are imposed for falsely representing a free person to be a slave.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the bill. Nothing so defiant of kidnapping usurpation has before been adopted by any State legislature. Wisconsin takes the lead in her personal liberty law, as well as in her judicial proceedings. Ohio with her Republican Government does not take a step towards the semblance of such a law. She is a disengaged and conquered province of Kentucky and surrenders without controversy, mothers and babes to the lust of Southern kidnappers. The bravery of Wisconsin shows the craven conduct of Ohio in a clear, but no enviable light.

A PIRATICAL YANKEE COMMENDED.

We find in the Tuskegee (Ala.) Republican, (for there are Republican as well as "Christian slave-holders") the following warm commendation of a heartless, mercenary Yankee, for perpetrating an act of worse than Algerine piracy. Probably the Federal Government, sets aside the fugitive slave law, and cuts short the work of the fugitive slave Commissioner under the law. But after all proposes that its own State judges, and a Wisconsin jury shall do the Commissioner's work and surrender the trembling victim to slavery, provided two competent witnesses shall swear he is an escaped slave. Thus Wisconsin strains at the gnat and swallows the camel. It defies the Union in regard to the constitutionality of forms, but sends back the fugitive slave by her own laws and State officers. And this is the practical extent of Republican opposition to slave rendition. They have made it more difficult to kidnap free citizens, and more expensive to recapture slaves, but still are careful to provide a way by which the villainy may be perpetrated, viz., by a State court and a Wisconsin jury. They saw the Federal Government from the infamy by merititing it themselves. But this is as well as can be under a professedly pro-slavery constitution. Wisconsin has gone to the verge of her constitutional power. She heroically defies congressional usurpation.—Her next step if she advances must be a treasonable overstepping of the Constitution itself, which requires the fugitive to be given up. May she speedily find her courage equal to so righteous an enterprise.

The Wisconsin bill provides:—

Sec. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and the same duties imposed upon the Judges of the County Courts of the several counties in this State, which are given and imposed upon the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Courts by the Constitution and laws of this State, for the purposes herein provided.

Sec. 2. Provides that District Attorneys, within their Districts shall, on being informed that an inhabitant of the State is arrested and claimed as a fugitive slave, use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure his discharge.

Sec. 3. Provides that the official application of any District Attorney to any Judge of the Supreme or County or Circuit Courts, stating the fact and name of persons claimed and claiming, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus as provided in Revised Statutes. Said writ may be signed by any one of said judges or the clerks and made returnable before either the Circuit or County Court in session or in vacation before either of the judges forthwith.

Sec. 4. Makes it the duty of all Judicial and Executive officers to give notice to the District Attorney, of any case that may come to their knowledge.

Sec. 5. If upon the hearing upon the writ, as aforesaid, the persons claimed shall not be discharged, such persons may appeal to the next term of the Circuit Court in the county, giving such bail as the Judge may think reasonable.

Sec. 6. The Court to which the appeal is taken, or any Court before which the writ is returnable, shall, on application of either party, allow a trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue, the cost to be paid by the State, whenever it would otherwise fall upon the party claimed as a slave.

Sec. 7. Imposes a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than five nor less than one year, upon any person who shall falsely pretend that any free person is a slave, with intent to remove such person from the State as a slave. This penalty not to apply to any claim to the service of an apprentice.

Sec. 8. Requires the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of the alleged fact of slavery, or legal evidence equivalent thereto, and provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not less than one year, for false representation with intent to aid any party accused under this or the previous section.

Sec. 9. In trials under this Act, no depositions shall be received in evidence.

Sec. 10. Provides an imprisonment for one year for any person who shall obstruct processes under this Act, or aid the escape of persons accused under sections seven and eight.

Sec. 11. No judgment recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violations of the Act of Congress commonly termed the Fugitive Slave Act, approved September 18, 1850, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be a lien on any real estate in this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforceable by sale on execution of any real estate or personal property within this State, but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant in said execution may maintain an action of replevin, or other action to recover possession thereof in the manner prescribed by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued on the Act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgments heretofore rendered.

Sec. 12. This Act shall be considered a public Act, and shall be construed favorably by all courts and in all places, and shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1857.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The New York Tribune of Monday says:—"We learn from trustworthy sources that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, will, by a large majority, sustain the extreme Southern ground, denying the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Probably Judges Curtis and McLean will alone dissent. Judge Nelson who has been heretofore relied upon by many as likely to favor the side of Freedom, going with the South. The decree of the Court will, it is supposed, be given in a few days—perhaps the day before or the day following the inauguration. The majority of this August Court are possibly weak enough to suppose that this decree will tranquillize the country."

Of course we could expect nothing else than such a decision. This is a fitting introduction to the Administration of Buchanan. There were two points made in this case. The first, whether slaveholders may lawfully hold their slaves in what are called the free States. Second, whether they may call them to United States Territory. If the

News of the Week.

BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL.

The new Administration went into power on the fourth inst. The following is the telegraphic report of the inaugural of the New President:

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Mr. Buchanan's manner in delivering the inaugural address was remarkably impressive and determined. He began by an appeal to the Almighty for strength and wisdom to enable him to carry out his administration of affairs of the country to the advantage of the people. As he had determined not to try to be elected for a second Presidential term, his administration should be conducted purely for the best interests of the whole country. He spoke of his election as having been accomplished by those anxiously desiring for the preservation of the Union. He congratulated the country on the fact that the agitation on the subject of slavery had almost entirely ceased, and he declared that for the first time in 20 years, the country had arrived at peace on that subject. In reference to Kansas he declared that it should be left to the people to determine it either freedom or slavery, according as the constitution adopted by the people directs. He went into a long argument to show that the Nebraska-Kansas bill was right in principle. The equality of States, said he, must be preserved. He added, however, that slavery was less important practically than some other subjects before the people. The geographical parties to which the agitation of the slavery question has given birth must die, for their existence endangers the lives of citizens of Slave States. The spectacle which was now presented of our whole people, submitting quietly to the will of the majority, as expressed at the polls in the last election was characteristic of this and of no other nation, so he thought that these geographical parties must die out. He said that corruption in a Republican Government was fatal to its institutions, although in a corrupt country the forms of free institutions might remain, the life was gone. His administration should aim at purity in all its departments, extravagances in the disposal of the public lands declared must be put a stop to, so that our children may secure homes for themselves, and the brood of speculators and jobbers who live upon them may be crushed. The laws in regard to naturalization should remain as they are at present, putting the foreign and native born citizens on a fair democratic level.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad project, he said such a road may be made by Congress, in the shape of a military road to enable the government to extend protection to our possessions on the Pacific coast. Congress has full power to do this, and he agreed that it must and should be done in order that we might be prepared on that coast for the emergency of war.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 30, 1856.

From the *Tuskegee Republican*.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A YANKEE.

A short time since the Brigadier General, Capt. Murray, cleared from Pensacola for Aspinwall, Central America. When four days out the captain found a negro belonging to a citizen of Pensacola secreted on board, and when he arrived at his port of destination he took immediate steps to return him to his master. Captain Murray, says the *Pensacola Times*, is a northerner by birth, education, and home influence, but that in this matter he has acted in a most praiseworthy and enlightened manner. We annex his letter:

ASPINWALL, Dec. 30, 1856.

CAPT. COZZENS—*Pensacola Fla.*

Dear Sir:—I found a negro stowed away in my brig four days after I left Pensacola, and I believe he belongs to you, or, at all events, to somebody in Pensacola. But, unfortunately for the negro, I was not imbued with Abolition principles, so that I made his freedom of short duration and put him aboard the U. S. ship-of-war Cayenne, to be returned to Pensacola.

"I have been near being eaten up by the tigers here ever since they found out what I had done, because if your boy had once got his foot on shore it would have been a gone case with him.

Write me, if you please, and let me know if you approve my proceeding.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. J. MURRAY.
Master brig Amonsooc.

OHIO REFORM SCHOOL.

At the last session of the present legislature, Messrs. Charles Reemlin John A. Foot, and James D. Ladd, were appointed Commissioners to make inquiries relative to the establishment of a State Reform School for juvenile offenders. These gentlemen have discharged their duty by a personal visitation of various institutions of a similar character in this country, and Mr. Reemlin has also visited several institutions in Europe, and besides they have carried on an extensive correspondence with other philanthropists and institutions. The Commissioners have embodied the results of their investigations in a report to the Legislature, which has been published, and for a copy of which we are indebted to Senator Cattell. It recommends,

1. The immediate establishment of a temporary House of Refuge for females, by the State, and an appropriation of \$5,000, for that purpose.

2. A tender of \$5,000 per annum, to any city or county of the State, which shall establish, as Cincinnati has established its House of Refuge, a similar establishment for females.

3. To confine the Cincinnati house to boys only.

4. The State, in consideration of an appropriation of \$10,000, to secure the use of the Cincinnati Reform Farm for 100 boys, hereafter sent there.

5. An appropriation of \$20,000, for the land for the State Reform Farm.

6. An appropriation of 20,000, for buildings, and keeping the inmates in food and clothing, etc., the first year.

7. A review of our laws, so as to avoid actual conviction for juveniles.

8. The passage of a law for regulating the discipline of the Reform Farm, and the proper authority for the State Board of Agriculture.

9. A law to compel the erection of a separate apartment for juveniles, in every jail and prison for the use of the State.

10. No judgment recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violations of the Act of Congress commonly termed the Fugitive Slave Act, approved September 18, 1850, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be a lien on any real estate in this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforceable by sale on execution of any real estate or personal property within this State, but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant in said execution may maintain an action of replevin, or other action to recover possession thereof in the manner prescribed by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued on the Act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgments heretofore rendered.

11. No judgment recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violations of the Act of Congress commonly termed the Fugitive Slave Act, approved September 18, 1850, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be a lien on any real estate in this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforceable by sale on execution of any real estate or personal property within this State, but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant in said execution may maintain an action of replevin, or other action to recover possession thereof in the manner prescribed by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued on the Act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgments heretofore rendered.

12. This Act shall be considered a public Act, and shall be construed favorably by all courts and in all places, and shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1857.

A CLERICAL ERROR.—In the month of November, 1855, William S. Bailey, editor of the *Newport (Kentucky) News*, the only anti-slavery daily published in the state, was detected in the anti-slavery act of suffering the children of slaves to play about his office and dance in his kitchen. So grave an offence could not pass un-punished, and he was accordingly indicted under the law which forbids "unlawful assemblies of negroes."

Mr. Bailey was confronted with the Commonwealth. Witnesses swore both to the fact of dancing and of Mr. B.'s evident gratification. A clear case seemed inevitable. Mr. B. was beginning to be anxious lest the *Daily News* might suffer while he was paying the penalty of the violated law. At this stage of the case it was discovered that the indictment was defective, inasmuch as the offence was charged to have been committed in Nov. 1855, *four months after the date of indictment*. This was the case in the preceding June. The Prosecuting Attorney vainly urged that it was only an "after" error, and could be easily amended; but the jury thought otherwise and returned a verdict for defendant, without leaving their seats.—Boston Telegraph.

THE SECTIONAL QUESTION.—The New York Herald of February 18, in an article on "The Signs of the Times—the Disunion Convention at Utica," says: "What then do these signs mean? they mean that, without some astounding and unexpected change, which was with England, we shall have 1856, the most terrible sectional contest that has ever been known."

The *Adelphi Advertiser* says that thousands came to the meeting to sustain the course and express their disapprobation of the recent outrage on him. Sherrod and his friends came armed, to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepard. Miscellaneous shooting then began and was continued for some time. Mr. Sherrod was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who comes from Pennsylvania with the Governor. Shepard was two bullets in his thigh and a wound in his head. Two others are slightly wounded. The Sheriff and his men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no violence after Sherrod fell. Young Jones was arrested by a bogus sheriff, and after the meeting was thus broken up, Gov. Geary called out the troops to prevent his being lynched. The Governor also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at dark last night. More violence is apprehended as great excitement still prevails."

The fatal disease among hogs is thus accounted for in the Dayton Empire:

It is said, by those who claim to know, that the cause of the death of so many of the distilleries in this valley, is the strychnine which is not in the mind, in order to produce a greater amount of whisky than by the old system of operations. This process not only kills the hogs that feed upon the shop, but poisons those who eat the meat, and those who drink the whisky thus manufactured.

FROM KANSAS.—An affray took place at Leavenworth recently in which Sheriff Sherrod was killed, and three other men were wounded.

A meeting was held at the capitol to sustain his course and express their disapprobation of the recent outrage on him. Sherrod and his friends came armed, to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepard. Miscellaneous shooting then began and was continued for some time. Mr. Sherrod was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who comes from Pennsylvania with the Governor. Shepard was two bullets in his thigh and a wound in his head. Two others are slightly wounded. The Sheriff and his men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no violence after Sherrod fell. Young Jones was arrested by a bogus sheriff, and after the meeting was thus broken up, Gov. Geary called out the troops to prevent his being lynched. The Governor also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at dark last night. More violence is apprehended as great excitement still prevails."

THE "CONTENTED" NEGROES.

Just before the rumors came of the insurrectionary movements among the slaves in the South, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, "the uncle of his nephew," made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"The institution of slavery in South Carolina, Virginia and the other slaveholding States, now, no more than it was when our forefathers condemned it, in the condition of the now African, is equal to the greatest possible evil possible.

Our slaves, of whom you speak so much, are intelligent workmen. Many of them receive two and a half pounds and three pounds of food a week, with plenty of clothing. It is the interest of the master that they shall be clothed and fed. They make their little crops and are perfectly happy.

Some of them run away, and they have got to coming back. That is the worst of it with those slaves. (Laughter.) They cannot stay away. They have actually got to coming back. The best fugitive slave law is the fact that they cannot get any work or anything to eat when they go to the North, and they come back."

OBITUARY.

DIED—On the 26th of 2nd mo., 1857, near Limaville, Stark co., Ohio, of Typhoid Fever, Rachel, wife of Ezra Branin, aged 67 years, 11 months. The deceased was a member of the Society of Progressive Friends, and ever sought to embody her principles in practice. Being natural and kind a benevolent disposition, it appears her greatest pleasure, to live good; being not only a true friend of the slave, but to all the oppressed and suffering. She has left a husband and five children to mourn their loss, with numerous relatives, and friends. She was laid by the side of her mother and brother, in Berlin.

Pleasure Boat please copy. S. B. S.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending March 5.

L. B. Winders Marlboro, 75-594

Daniel Treat, Mogadore, 75-612

A. J. Thurston, " 150-569

R. L. Atchinson, " 150-555

John Whelan, Tipton, 200-661

C. S. Edson, Franklin Mills, 200-695

Phila. Female Anti Slavery Society, 15.00

Benj. Moore, Northport, 2.50-662

G. L. Gale, " 1.50-663

Ann Shreve Massillon, 5.25-564

George Cope, Malta, 1.00-584

J. G. Mott, Maple Grove, 2.00-627

which will enable us to sell a little better goods at a little lower prices than could be afforded on the credit system.

We think we can suit our customers with whatever they may want in our line, and we invite all desiring to purchase, to call, judge for themselves,

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

From Dickens' Household Words.

HAMMERING IT IN.

Depressed by a severe cold, for which I was indebted to the variable nature of the weather in the last days of November, I sat yesterday morning, in a despondent way, beside my coffee and dry-toast, roasted the soles of my slippers, and read away my digestion over the last murder recounted in the Times. Suddenly I was startled by the step of a man rushing hurriedly upstairs; and my friend, Boulder, flourishing in his hand a heavy hammer, stood before me and gasped out, "I've done it at last, Smith! I've done it at last!" Boulder is a most excitable man, with a wife and a large family of boys. I looked aghast for marks of blood upon the hammer—or for traces of human hair in some crease of the handle.

"Which—who—how many?" I shouted.

"My son Jack," he declared, "is the cause of it all. He brought it upon me. O Smith, my dear friend, would you have believed I should have ever come to this? Cut me some ham."

He sat down opposite me in an easy chair, turned up his soles to the fire, helped himself to a thick slice of bread and said again,

"Cut me some ham. I must be off to the hills in ten minutes, and it is well to fortify myself, because I may miss dinner to day."

"Sir! Mr. Boulder!"

"Let me ring for a cup and saucer. There, now, go on with your breakfast, and I'll tell you all about it. I was led to it entirely by that hard-headed fellow, David Page."

"Page?"

"David Page, F. G. S. Hark you! Three weeks ago, Mrs. Boulder came to me, and said, Peter." I replied "Susanna." She said, "Look at Jack's clean shirt." She showed me a shirt folded with its front covered with red stains, and holes and indentations. "Mercy, I cried, "what's the cause of all this? Jack was at school round the corner, now know—Tieckley's, I mean. I wish to show you, Mr. B., said my old girl, "Jack's been drawn, while he was in the drawers, and filled with stones and dirt. In the drawer below that, found clay, sand, and old shells in his Sunday jacket. Caused the dirt to be instantly carried to the dust-hole. Further examined the drawers in Jack's room, and in the corner of one, found a book entitled Advanced Text-Book of Geology Descriptive and Industrial, by David Page, F. G. S."

"That's what has done it, Peter." Mrs. B. said, "The book I've seen him reading, evening after evening. 'He'll read no more of it,' said I. 'The book is confiscated.' When Jack came home at dinner-time we had a great disturbance."

Here Mr. Boulder gasped over his ham, and I felt painfully nervous. Boulder went on:

"Jack," said I, "you shall never more look on that book." I put it on my own library table. I peeped into it; I looked into it; I read bits of it; I read more of it; I liked it; I studied it; I threw myself heart and soul into it; I comprehended it; I bought a hammer."

Here Boulder caught his hammer up and flourished it again. He was evidently stone-mad.

"With this hammer, my boy, I break my way into the treasury of Nature."

Here Boulder brought his hammer down, and smashed my tea cup.

"Ah, good!" he cried, taking a fragment up.—"A lost accident! Look at the crystallizing texture. Whither? Clay. What makes the glass crystallizing in its fracture? First, the igneous rocks. Thickness of the ponderable crust of the globe, eight hundred miles. Depth at which most of the rocks ordinarily found at the surface would exist in an inland state, say five-and-twenty miles. Undercut of the globe, granite. Here's a bit."

My excited friend took from the mantel-piece a handsome paper-weight of polished stone.

"Some use of a man has polished this fine specimen of primitive rock?" With one tap of his hammer, Boulder hit it in two. "Observe," he said, "the exquisite fracture."

"Exquisite—confound!"

"Never polish a fine specimen. The geologist, my dear boy, is most particular to show you a clean fracture and nothing else. He breaks a stone, and takes pains not so much as to dip with a finger the brilliance of the broken surface. Now fractures are of various sorts, conchoidal and shell like, even, uneven, smooth, splintered, hucky. Only look in this beautiful bit of granite, at the silvery gleam of the mica and the many bits of quartz speckling the solid padding of the felspar. Quartz is, of simple minerals, one of the hardest. I took out a little chip of granite, and you will observe that it is possible to polish the quartz in it by blows of a hammer on the harder stone. You perceive the harder stone breaks, but the quartz grain remain unbroken."

"Mr. Boulder—" I began faintly. I was made somewhat weak and helpless by my cold, or I should have met vigour with vigour.

"Pardon me, Smith; they remain, I say, unbroken. Let me advise you to be a geologist. I am going to the hills today on an excursion. Ah, you have a cold. Well, I will stop exactly half an hour." Here he pulled out his watch. "I do want you to share my enjoyment. I do want to make you to feel the delight caused by the study of geology. I didn't think that I should take it up myself when I turned out Jack's drawers. Page over-persuaded me. He's just the man to bring the science home to you. Ah, Mrs. Boulder doesn't know it, but I've carried up her spare sheets and blankets into one of the attics, and have a most beautiful experiment on the formation of mud-banks from aqueous deposit in her linen closet. I've mixed up water, earth, and shells and fillings worth of shrimps. In a few days, when I draw the water off, you can see how the world is formed, and how the remains of extinct animals get to be mixed with it. Only, if Mrs. B. should by chance get to the chest before the experiment is finished—O those women! those women!"

"But now, Smith, as you're a cold, and can't go to the hills, I'll show you how a geologist need go farther than his own room for a study of incomparably the most glorious of sciences. I'll give you to-day only an elementary lesson. When I come next we'll go into the thing more completely. Now look here—"down came the hammer on a corner of my mantelpiece,—"I break off this little bit of metamorphic rock; the character has been destroyed by polishing, but now what beauty have I not revealed?"

"Boulder," I cried, "give me your hammer. Let me send your hammer down into the hall."

"Thank you, thank you. I shall be going presently. 'Tis not worth while. Dismiss from your mind what I was just saying about aqueous rocks." Above the igneous you have the metamorphic; you have, to speak familiarly, the mantelpiece upon the paper weight, and not the paper-piece upon the paper weight, and not the paper weight upon the mantel-piece."

"I have, have I?"

"To be sure you have. Heat and the pressure of the superincumbent strata have given to these metamorphic rocks their crystalline appearance, though it is believed that they were once deposited by water, and contained fossils of which all trace has been extinguished. Well then, Smith, on the top of the metamorphic rocks, on the top of the mantelpiece, we place Sir Roderick Murchison."

"Can it be possible?"

"Yes. Here we have certain sandstones, shales, limestones, flagstones, and the slate, near Bala. By Jove! Smith, you've a slate top to that coast-table. If it should be Silurian, you happy dog!—it should be Silurian!"

Up leaped my friend and up leaped I, but not in time to save the chipping of a rather costly bit of furniture.

"Boulder," I cried, "haste with rage and rheum together; break another piece of furniture, and we are saved for ever!"

"Ah, boy, boy, you have your enthusiasm yet to come! I'll promise to break nothing of any value. But, what value are these precious polished specimens of yours? Their value's doubled when

they show the fracture and the cleavage and, that sort of thing. Nay, I'll break nothing more. Well, then, above the Silurian you have the old red sandstone, and th' n above that—that ha! but it's all fair to break coal—above that coal!"

A heavy lump of coal was suddenly whipped out of the coals, and being hammered into fragments, became the breakfast-cloth before I could effectually interfere.

"It is most interesting to search coal for the remains of extinct vegetable life. The markings sometimes are of the most beautiful description. The whole of yesterday I spent in our coal-cellars and a more delightful day I never had."

A loud knocking at the street-door startled us. Mr. Boulder was picking carefully about the contents of the coal-cellars, and had spread some choice bits on the rug for further investigation, when a servant appeared to report that Mrs. Boulder wished, if Mr. B. was disengaged, to see him instantly.

"Ah!" said my friend, laying another coal upon the rug. "She has been to the linen press. Smith, and pacify her."

From Dickens' Household Words.

GONE BEFORE.

Nelly darling, Nelly darling, why this palor on thy cheek?

Quarters from the clock have sounded since I heard my loved one speak;

Since I heard thy gentle voice, Nell, full an hour has pass'd away.

Why these tears upon thy eyelids; why so silent, Nelly, say?

Ah! too well now I remember: twelve months since, this very day,

Darkness fell upon our dwelling, one we worship'd turn'd to clay.

Long we mark'd his color fading, long we mark'd his eye grow dim,

Day by day the strength departing from each wasted limb.

Came at last the dreaded moment in the watches of the night,

Back into the realms of Heav'n the infant spirit wing'd its flight,

And the morning sun, uprising in a flood of golden red,

Fell on two bereaved mourners, kneeling by a little bed.

Brave were the broken words I utter'd, brave as husband's words should be,

But the father's choking sorrow struggled hard to let set fire.

I talk'd to thee of resignation, strove my anguish to conceal;

Said it was the common lot: that time at length the wound would heal.

Nelly dearest, Nelly dearest, raise thy drooping head again,

Not thus in speechless sorrow, there is a balm to soothe thy pain;

Dwelling with the bless'd in glory, happy now for evermore.

Think, O think, our darling cherub is not "lost but gone before."

THE USE AND CHOOSING OF SPECTACLES.

"In order that every person may be enabled to themselfes whether their sight may be assisted or preserved by the use of spectacles, an attentive consideration of the following rules will be found sufficient—

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects to a considerable distance from the eye in order to see them distinctly.

2. If we find it necessary to get more light than formerly; as, for instance, to place the light between the eye and the object.

3. If looking at, and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to a kind of mist before it.

4. When the letters of a book run one into the other, and hence appear double or treble.

5. If the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise that we are obliged to shut them from time to time, and relieve them by looking at other objects, and especially dark ones.

When all these circumstances occur, or any of them separately take place, it will be necessary to seek assistance from glasses which will now ease the eyes and some degree check their tendency to grow flatter; whereas, if they be not assisted, in time the farness will be considerably increased by the effort the eyes are compelled to exert.

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